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(No. 1283.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1851. [*Established in* 1826.]

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

"Paris, Jan. 24, 1851.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

"Monsieur,—Public opinion, confiding in the wisdom of the Assembly and the government, has not been alarmed by the late incidents; nevertheless, France begins to suffer by divisions which she deplores. My duty is to do what in me lies to prevent the ill results of the conflict which the two powers is indispensable to the repose of the country, but as the constitution has rendered them independent of each other, the only condition of this union is reciprocal confidence. Penetrated with this sentiment, I shall always respect the rights of the Assembly while maintaining intact the prerogatives of that power which I hold from the people. In order not to prolong a painful discussion, I have accepted, after the recent vote of the Assembly, the resignation of a ministry which had given to the country and to the cause of order signal pledges of its devotion. Wishing, however, to reconstruct a cabinet with chances of duration, I could not choose its elements in a majority produced by exceptional circumstances, and have found myself with members of the majority a combination from among the members of the minority, notwithstanding its importance.

"In this conjuncture, after vain attempts, I have resolved on forming a ministry of transition—a special men, belonging to no fraction of the Assembly, and determined to devote themselves to affairs, without regard to party feeling; and the honorable men who accept this patriotic task will render titles to the gratitude of the country. The administration will, therefore, continue as before presided over but dissipated before a remembrance of the solemn declaration of the message of Nov. 12. The real majority will be reconstituted. Harmony will be re-established without the two powers having sacrificed aught of the dignity which constitutes their strength. France, before all things, desires repose, and expects, from those whom she has invested with her confidence, conciliation without weakness—calm and unalterable firmness in the right. Accept, M. le President, the assurances of a high esteem.

"LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE."

The message was listened to in deep silence. There was an interception of any kind. The opprimont feeling seemed surprise, although something of this kind was expected. Nevertheless the house was thin; but when the circumstance got wind puny representatives thronged in from the *corridors.*

Not one of the Ministers is a representative of the Assembly, a circumstance which is hitherto without parallel in the constitutional history of France.

M. Wayse, Minister of the Interior, son of a merchant at Marseilles, was an attorney in that city when the Revolution of 1830 broke out. He was shortly after appointed *counsellor de prefecture* and secretary-general of the prefecture of the Bouches-du-Rhone. He attached himself to the family of General Dandémont, killed so unfortunately at the Siege of Constantine. He became subsequently subprefect, and then prefect of the Pyrénées-Orientales, and finally director of civil affairs in Algeria, under the government of the Duke of Aumale. Since the Revolution of February he has been appointed prefect of the Var, from which post he has just been withdrawn to assume the direction of the Ministry of the Interior. M. Wayse owes for his able administration of this department, however, is mainly due to the interest of the Dandémont family, which is nearly connected with that of General Bourgon d'Hilliers.

M. Bremier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was long second secretary of embassy at London, consul at Warsaw, and consul-general at Lisbon. In 1847 he succeeded his father in the direction of the department of accounts in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

M. de Germiny, Minister of Finance, is the son-in-law of M. Hauman, former chief clerk of France. He has been prefect of the Seine-et-Marne, and stood for a seat in the Chamber of Deputies at the elections of 1842 in opposition to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, to reap see the Duke of Praslin, who had just been appointed peer of France. He was unfortunately failed, and was sent to Rouen as receiver-general, which post he still occupied a few days ago. He rebuilt the Senator Montalivet at Rouen.

M. de Royer, Minister of Justice, was made Procureur-Général of the Court of Appeal of Paris on the advancement of M. Bonjean to the post of Minister of Interior. M. de Royer owed his promotion on that occasion to his exertions as advocate-general under Baroche at the trials of the High Court at Versailles.

M. Meyer, Minister of Public Works, was undersecretary of state for the financial department under the min stry of M. Achille Fould. He accepted in the cabinet which was broken up by the vote of the 18th inst. the post which he still holds in the present government, and is the only minister who has kept his place.

M. Vaillant, Minister of Marine, is an admiral, who commanded a division of the naval forces on the coast of Italy during the Roman expedition.

General Randon, Minister of war, re-manded four months ago the command of the first military division and was in fact submitted by General Hautpoul to the functions of minister. General Randon was summoned by telegraph from Metz, and General Carrelet from Marseilles. The latter succeeded General Neumeyer; and it was thought that General Randon would have taken the post vacated by d'Hautpoul. He came, for the rest, has figured throughout the crisis as a likely candidate for the place to which he has at length been appointed.

M. Giraud, Minister of Public Instruction, formerly professor of law, a member of the Institute, and of the Superior Council of Public Instruction.

M. Schneider, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, was appointed deputy in the place of his brother, who was killed by a fall from horse-back, and sat several years in the Chamber without having, by his speeches or votes, any distinct idea of his political opinions. Since the revolution of February M. Schneider has lived retired from political life, occupied in the direction of the Iron Works of Creuzot. (*Times.*)

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

From the "Liverpool Mail," evidently a protectionist journal of the first water, we extract the following *very* cool report:—

Mr. Lawrence, the representative of the United States at the Court of St. James, has been publickly entertained at dinner by the Mayor of Manchester. The company invited to meet his Excellency were of the *elite* of the mills, the moneyed men and manufacturers of the cotton regions.

It was rather a hazardous experiment, on the part of Mr. Lawrence, to accept an invitation in that quarter. Inquisitiveness and vulgarity suggested the *ruse*, and baited the thing which the originators of the feast called a trap, but it did not answer their purpose. Mr. Lawrence knew well enough that it was not in honour of *him*—not from respect to his flag or nation—the President or the citizens of the United States—that he was asked to dine with the cotton spinners and manufacturers of Manchester. His Excellency knew that these men are alarmed at the proposed new tariff of the United States —are trembling at the rapid progress of cotton manufactures in America—and that they thought this a fortunate opportunity of pumping, sifting and devil-dusting the ambassador.

But Mr. Lawrence, as a gentleman, could not be uncivil—as a republican could not evince any ceremonious objections—"as a man of business" could not hesitate in meeting other men of business, and who invited him *for business purposes* and nothing else, and therefore he very politely, and condescendingly we think, accepted the invitation, and dined accordingly at the Town hall.

But Mr. Lawrence is a diplomatist of a very "high number," as they say in Manchester, and he rather astonished the crafty cotton men. They dodged him about in every way—bragg'd about this, flattered him about that, in order to spin something out of him. He saw their drift, he was awake to their design, and he observed great peace and self in every encounter. His Excellency, in his admirable speech, did tell his assembled *friends* a great deal more than they expected; nothing that was pleasant to their ears; much that they would rather not have heard. They met to seek consolation, but were grievously disappointed. They fancied that they could wrap out some kindly promises, but they received hints very much like threats. They im agined that they could enlighten the American Minister on *their* principles of Free Trade, but he told them to mind their own business, for the people of the United States best understood their own interests. We think it here give one or two samples of this diplomatic snubbing, delivered in measured words, but in the tones of keenest irony—for beyond, we regret to say the comprehension of his words in point of the persons present. The effort to sound Mr. LAWRENCE on Free Trade was answered as follows—

The policy of Great Britain having been touched upon, I will say here, Mr. Mayor, that it is not my province, it is not my duty— nay, *it is not my pleasure*—to enter into any point upon which there is the slightest difference of opinion in regard to the policy of Great Britain. This, to me, is not the time nor the place. My own opinions have been alluded to, and certainly, on this occasion, I can only say that you know best—you, the people of Great Britain, know best what policy you should pursue to promote the prosperity of your country. It is for you to adopt such measures as will tend to promote the happiness of your people, and I have no right to find fault with that. If you ask me to be a free-trader in England, I have not the slightest objection to be a free trader *here.* (Laughter.) If you ask me to be a protectionist here, and if a majority of your country think that it is the policy for the country, I am sure I will go with you. In regard to my opinions at home, I entertain those opinions, and have endeavoured, for twenty-five years, both in public and in private, to be moderate—not to be ultra in anything; and I advise all my friends to that, whether it be upon questions of national economy, in religion, in education, in politics—be moderate. (Hear.) I am so far a free trader, that I go for the most extended commerce everywhere; and I will go for my country to that point—to the utmost point of freedom, consistent with the *honour, the happiness, and the prosperity of my country, and not one jot beyond.* (Laughter.)

Yes, Mr. Lawrence has no objection to be a Free Trader *here* in England. The meaning of this is plain. He has very great objections to be a Free Trader in *America.* He says the policy he commends, and has ever advocated, is that which shall best promote "the happiness and prosperity of my country." Never Damascus blade, nor sword tempered in the Ebro, cut more keenly than these stinging words. They mean, "you men of Manchester care nothing for your country, your only object, your only policy, is to enrich yourselves!"

The cunning and greedy men foiled on one point rose another. They put to his Excellency that they are the best customers which the Americans have, in cotton and corn; and thus insinuate that their manufactures should be equally encouraged in the United States. To this soft impeachment, Mr. Lawrence replied with something very like a rifle or a revolver:—

I know the intimate relations that subsist commercially between Manchester and the United States. I know you are the largest buyers of the bagging and bale cordage we have for our great staple. We are fully aware of this and we appreciate it highly; and when we come to exchanges— I say this in answer to the gentleman near me who was speaking of our 1 becoming farmers—(laughter)—I will inform that gentleman that we like the farm exceedingly; we are very fond of *maize*, as you know, *but we like spindles too.* (Laughter.) We don't see anything at all inconsistent in the relations that exist between agriculture, commerce, and manufactures; we believe they go together, and we have some able advocates in the arts, moderately—we are making more—and I believe that the whole farming population of the United States, which constitutes a great proportion of the people, *are clothed at this moment—the labouring man is clothed, from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot in American fabrics.* Yet, we are the best customers of England. And I see no reason why we should not continue the best customers of England. We have no desire to break off any portion of our commerce—*we are increasing our consumption of cotton at the rate of nearly a million a year;* and I can tell you this, that we shall always purchase from you as long as you can sell to us. (laughter); and I know you do not want to sell any more than you can help. And, therefore, I think we are all business men; and so am I when I am at home.

"We like *spindles* too!" At first this appears to be cruel; but the fact was not voluntarily spoken; it was forced. When a man is compelled to answer an unpleasant or delicate question, who can find fault with him for speaking the truth? Not only do the American designs increase the number of their spindles, but they actually employ so many of them already, that, according to the statement of their representatives, every working man, that is, ninety-nine parts of the hundred of the whole male population are clad "from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot" in their own manufactures.

This was an explosion. Manchester has not received such a shock as this for the last forty years. We have been wasting our ink in telling the American manufacturers that such was or would be the case. Of course, we were not listened to. We had received no bribes as Cobden and others had, and consequently our opinions were of no value in the Manchester mind. A little did "we" expect that before Christmas, 1850, the accredited Minister of the United States should attest the truth of our predictions and averments in the "House" itself! Ha! ha! But, as it is, America has advanced, and is advancing, and will advance, in manufacturing skill, despite all the capital of England. By admitting her comparatively free, to convey their capital—we have given her the means, the fulcrum, of crushing those manufactures of England, which the immediate repeal of the corn laws was intended to promote.

Mr. Lawrence, seeing that he had astonished his entertainers and vulgar flatterers, and that all their expectations were *hors-de-combat*, proceeded, in a graceful way, to employ a cleat-stand. He assures his auditors that the consumer of America with this country is increasing at the rate of £4,000,000 per annum. How consoling! The consumers be a hundred to, are American *exports*, chiefly corn. with the prospect of which corn, he says, they will buy and pay for what they want, but nothing more. And a sensible gentleman you are for saying so much.

Mr. Lawrence, tempted no doubt by the occasion, made a graceful allusion to the Exhibition of the approaching grand exhibition in Hyde Park. In his observations there is an under-current of discharging innendo. Prince Talleyrand could not have played the part more cunningly or more effectively. It is in the rapier style, no slash, but a quiet and almost imperceptible insinuation under the filth rib—

Great doors were opened in some quarters in Great Britain that it was to be an injury to England—that you would be beaten out of sight. This was the afterthought, for when it began there were no such fears; but the newspapers were crowded with articles on that subject. Well now, I think at it in this point of view—how are you to be beaten? By whom are you to be beaten? *In designs, in works of industry. I think you ought to be beaten, and I think you ought to be because you are looking to the cheapness of labour.* (Hear, hear.) but when you come to the great articles of necessity that the world must have, that you must send to every quarter of the globe to get—articles you have among yourselves—take the manufacture of wool generally, the mixed articles of wool and cotton, and especially all cotton manufactures—in short, all the great articles with which the world must be supplied, there is nobody can come near you; no nation can come near you. I am quite sure of that. Now my ideas in regard to my own country, we have made some progress, as I before remarked, in the arts, and in the application of science to the arts, and we can learn, of course, more than we can teach you—at the same time, I think if they come out here with all their Yankee notions, and the great variety of articles produced in the United States, you may get a hint that may be useful.

What! a Manchester man being devoid of taste, being deficient in design, being coarse and vulgar in these matters—to be *beaten*, and *ought* to be beaten—this must have startled the most remarkably polished people in England—men who assure themselves that in the fine arts, in painting, sculpture, music, science, mesmerism, and phrenology—man who will not consent to stand second to any savans in the world. And this stab, too, to come from an American, hospitably entertained in the metropolis of the metal! It is schocking! "The dogs bark at us!" the *Guardian* of Manchester may well exclaim. The *best* customer thus treated by an American bagman! Oh, dear!

Mr. Lawrence also lectures the fast-ting friends upon their deplorable neglect of education of which the millmen are guilty. He ingeniously wraps up his censure in a general complaint, but the point of the dagger is seen under the wrapper. We have not time, however, to pursue this subject.

To conclude then, it is clear to us, and satisfactory, that the American Minister has placed his heel upon any chance of a reciprocity of free trade on the part of his intelligent countrymen. They know better. The sons of England, in a country like theirs, where land is profitable, and industry meets its reward, are wiser than their fathers and tax-enslaved kinsmen. Let us hope that the lecture and the lesson of Mr. Lawrence will open the eyes of the deluded, and stir the apprehensions of those who have accepted responsibilities affecting the crown, and the happiness and prosperity of the people.

UNITED STATES.—By the "O. J. Hayes," we have dates from New York to the 6th February. The political excitement on all the leading questions has greatly subsided; thanks to the counter-excitement produced by the approaching London exhibition. The question of the ensuing presidency is merely kept in view; and the grand struggle deferred; by mutual consent, to a more convenient season. Plenty of candidates are mentioned, though no one as yet cares to hazard a prediction as to their respective chances of success.

Bills were pending in Congress for settling the rights of landed property in California, and regulating the tariff. The new postal Bill has been adopted; but the measure introduced for establishing a Branch Mint at New York, meets with determined opposition, and "looks rather blue."

"Sir H. Bulwer," says the New York Sun "has addressed a letter to Mr. Webster, in which he states that the Clayton Treaty had no reference whatever to the Mosquito "Protectorate," and that it has been entirely untouched the English occupation of San Juan de Nicaragua. This letter Mr. Webster has laid before the Committee of Foreign Relations."

A treaty is said to have been concluded between the United States and Switzerland.

Nothing had been heard of the missing steamer "Atlantic," and the "Canada," another of the same line, was also over-due several days.

JENNY-LIND had visited Havannah on her way to New Orleans. After a series of eight or ten concerts in the Southern Metropolis, the Nightingale is expected in New York by the 10th of April. Mr. Barnum has engaged Signor Salvi the great tenor, to assist at the ensuing New York concerts, at the handsome figure of 1000 dollars per week, and all expenses; bidding fair to outvie even the magnificent concerts of the old world.

The frigate St. Lawrence has been appointed to convey the competing articles to the grand exhibition.

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—After the presentation of two petitions by Mr. Seward, in the Senate, for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, which were laid on the table without debate, that body proceeded yesterday to the consideration of Mr. Clay's resolution, directing an inquiry into the expediency of adopting more effectual measures for the suppression of the African slave trade, by preventing American vessels and American seamen from engaging in it. Quite a debate ensued, in which Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, took a conspicuous part. His remarks, however, were not at all to the point, and consequently are not worth referring to.

The resolution was carried, and the question was accordingly referred to the appropriate committee. It is, we believe, beyond doubt that American vessels are extensively engaged in the African slave trade, but it is very doubtful if the refusal of sea letters to them will remedy the evil. It may, to a certain extent, restrain American vessels and American seamen from engaging in it; but let them go out of the field, and the profits of the trade are so great, that others will enter into it. Hitherto American vessels have enjoyed peculiar privileges in this trade, in consequence of the refusal of our government to accede to the right of search; but no matter how stringent the law may be, the trade will be followed as long as a negro can be purchased in Africa for forty dollars, and sold in Cuba or Brazil for four hundred. The most effectual method of stopping the trade is that suggested by Mr. Clay, in a speech to the Senate, a few days since, and that is, to colonize the coast of Africa with free negroes from the United States. To do this effectually, a line of steamships, on the plan proposed a short time since, to ply between the United States and Africa, for the conveyance of free negroes, should be established.

According to all accounts, the colony of Liberia has succeeded in putting a stop to the traffic, as far as its jurisdiction extends, and somewhat further. It has broken up some of the slave marts, and destroyed the traffic to an extent of one-third of the Western coast. If Liberia has been able to accomplish so much with limited means, and within such a short time, surely an enterprise undertaken by the government of the United States would do more. If not suppress the traffic entirely. To the complexion we think we shall come at last.

The deficiency appropriation bills, and the tariff question, were touched upon in the House of Representatives yesterday. No business of any consequence was transacted.

N. Y. Herald.

Declaration and Pledge.

"The undersigned, Members of the 31st Congress of the United States, believing that a renewal of sectional controversy upon the subject of slavery would be both dangerous to the Union and destructive of its objects, and seeing no mode by which such controversies can be avoided except by a strict adherence to the settlement thereof effected by the compromise passed at the last session of Congress, do hereby declare their intention to maintain the same settlement inviolate, and to resist all attempts to repeal or alter the acts aforesaid, unless by the general consent of the friends of the measures, and to remedy such evils, if any, as time and experience may develope. And for the purpose of making this resolution effective, they further declare that they will not support for the office of President or Vice President, or of Senator or of Representative in Congress, or as Member of a state Legislature, any man, of whatever party, who is not known to be opposed to the disturbance of the settlements aforesaid, and to the renewal, in any form, of agitation upon the subject of slavery hereafter."

The above is sent on by telegraph from Washington, where it is understood to be circulating for signatures among Representatives and Senators. Those gentlemen are at liberty, of course, to make any declaration or pledge they please, individually or collectively, to vote or not to vote for President, &c., as they think best, but we suppose that every other citizen will please himself whether he follows suit or not. As a general rule, however, it is not modest and becoming for the people's servant to dictate, however indirectly, what the people shall think and say of their legislative action; they should leave the approval of their legislation to the masses who have to suffer by it.

The general sentiment of the declaration is just and good. Let the compromises be supported, by all means, in the letter and in the spirit also. Pledges are not generally wisely made. We should scorn to pledge our vote, in the case of a federal or national officer, from any gentleman of whom we had reason to believe that he would in office renew the slavery agitation. This we should do of choice, of free will, and without any reference to the individual or collective voice of members of Congress. But do the gentlemen who are signing the above mean to pledge themselves that they will not support, not vote for, a member of their respective state Assemblies who is not known to be opposed to the disturbance of the settlements aforesaid—that has not pledged himself not under no possible contingency,—"in *any form*", or "hereafter" *at any time*—will he agitate the question of slavery! This is pledging with a vengeance, with reference to a member of a State Legislature too, which cannot interfere with national legislation. Our friends must hold up a little, or they will go too fast and too far. Moderation in all things, gentlemen, and especially in making pledges for all time.

"N. Y. Commercial Advertiser."

"The pledge to support the compromise measures and to oppose any candidate for President who is against them, was signed, yesterday, by 50 members—mostly whigs. The democrats, generally, refused to sign it. It is supposed to be another movement for a Union party, at the expense of the democrats. It is all the talk. In Senate, to-day, Messrs. Clay and Foote confessed they were signers. It is understood that Messrs. Houston, Bell, Cheever, Bowden, and Gwin, Senators and Mr. Speaker Cobb, also signed, and also forty odd whigs, while General Cass, and the Northern democrats stand off. The scheme, it is supposed, is for a Union party, which, according to some, is exploded.

Several New Yorkers have been lobbying for the Branch Mint, and the French Spoliation bills—the latter, probably, will pass the Senate, to-morrow.

Baltimore, with 410 passengers on board, sub-

MONTEVIDEO—The "Comercio del Plata" of the 27th March, says:—

"In the journals of Rio Grande to the 13th instant, we only find the following worthy of mention, furnished by the "Diario of Rio Grande" of the 17th ult., that takes it from those of Porto Alegre of the 10th.

"We are aware that H. E. the President has lately received an answer from Urquiza and Virasoro, to the reclamations that had been made during the administration of Councillor Pimenta Bueno, respecting the extradition of runaway slaves and deserters that have passed to the Oriental State; replies which, though moderate and in a civil style, are nevertheless in the same sense, and in accordance with the instructions given by Governor Rosas to Oribe, for his reply to the note of our Charge d'Affaires in Montevideo.

"We are ignorant of the contents of these replies, but we suppose they amount to this, that—*diplomatic relations being suspended between the Empire and the Argentine Confederation, by the withdrawal of General Guido from the Court, there is at present no means, nor is it a fitting opportunity to treat of such matters.*"

BUENOS AYRES.

Generals Rosas and Santa Cruz.

In conjoining these two names, it is not our object at present to draw a parallel between their services, or institute a comparison of their respective merits and claims. The solemn verdicts of the Argentine and Bolivian Republics, ratified and confirmed by the unanimous voice of Republican South America, relieve us from that necessity. Each has had his day upon the public stage; but whilst the one survives, like the Alpine oak, its roots struck deeper into the soil, from the tempests of opposition, and the hurricanes of revolution to which it has been exposed, the other, like Jonah's gourd, *came up in a night, and perished in a night.*

The day-dream of a Peru-Bolivian Confederation, in which Don Andres Santa Cruz was to exercise something equivalent to imperial sway, was rudely disturbed, and finally dissipated by the Argentine Confederation, under the leadership of General Rosas; and its worthy and faithful ally the Republic of Chile: H. E. the actual President, General Bulnes, reaping a harvest of unfading laurels on the field of Yungay.

Vanquished and prisoner, General Santa Cruz had to retract his proud and petulant boast, of extending his dominions "from Panama to Cape Horn;" and accept the boon of his life and liberty, from the generosity of his conquerors. Removed to Europe, at the intercession of a then youthful sovereign, his subsequent career has been one of dark intrigue and restless ambition; till at last his conduct assumed an offensive prominence, as the avowed ally and coadjutor of General Flores, in his iniquitous project of monarchising South America by European elements, and for European Princes.

Thwarted and disappointed anew, by the provident vigilance of General Rosas, and the magnanimous decision of the republican Continent, the doom of a detected traitor, that naturally awaited Santa Cruz, was most unexpectedly substituted by the honourable and confidential appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia, near *four* of the leading Courts of Europe. As a mere prisoner of war, at large on his parole of honor, as a branded traitor against his Country and America, despite that parole, there was something outrageously offensive in that nomination: and though General Belzu may plead a natural wish to conciliate the partizans of Santa Cruz in Bolivia, the plea cannot be admitted as a justification or palliation even, of an act so improvident and impolitic.

From this wayward condecoration of their arch enemy, the Confederation and America had nothing to expect, but incessant intrigues, and complots against their peace and security; and, accordingly, in his annual Message to the Provincial Representation for 1849, General Rosas animadverts, with merited severity on the injustice and impolicy of the appointment. The terms used are these:—

"Latterly this Government has seen with profound disgust, the nomination made by the President of Bolivia, of the debased conspirator Santa Cruz, as Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Paris, Rome and Madrid.

An act so abusive and offensive to the American States, directly attacks in the most unjustifiable manner, their security and independence—The resumption of any political influence in the destinies of Bolivia, by the perfidious and inveterate enemy of the Argentine Confederation, and of America, cannot by any means be tolerated, and less in circumstances, when that odious ringleader, deserter from the sacred American cause, is engaged near some European Cabinets, with subversive and anarchical plans against those countries, to deprive them of their institutions, their independence and tranquility, in iniquitous concert with the treacherous ringleader Flores, of the same sanguinary and anti-American club—

This Government, in defence of the rights of the Confederation, and of the causes of America, decidedly condemns the unprecedented aggression, involved in the ill-advised proceeding of the President of Bolivia, and will assume the position future occurrences may require, always disposed to co-operate firmly, in accordance with the other American Governments, for the support of their common liberty and independence"——

These remarks, cutting certainly from their truth, justice and moderation, have called forth a wrathful reply from the pen of the *quadruple* Minister Plenipotentiary. His avowed object is to defend the Government of Bolivia; but here, as on other occasions of his public life, the man prevails over the patriot and the Minister; and instead of the proffered vindication of his Government, he at once relapses into the recognised strategy of all the enemies of these countries; inventing charges, misrepresenting the most notorious facts, and depicting the administrative march and personal character of General Rosas in the most unwarranted and repulsive colours. A moment's reflection will satisfy any one that the exceptional circumstances of the country when General Rosas assumed the supreme command, and the extraordinary powers with which he was invested, are the best answer to the charges that have marked his public career, occurrences coming in foreign interference, instigated and supported by servile traitors such as Santa Cruz, left no alternative to the Supreme Authority, but to repress treason and punish traitors with stern severity, or abandon the country with all its hopes and prospects to the demagogues and their foreign allies. All these considerations of national dignity, honor and right, that frequently place the heads and hearts of the most illustrious statesmen in painful conflict, are entirely overlooked by Santa Cruz; and instead of a calm and dignified defence, such as becomes an ex-statesman and a *multiform* Minister, we have absolutely nothing, but a silly ebullition of paltry egotism on the one hand, and Billingsgate scurrility on the other: "a sorry dish of skimmed milk for so honourable an assembly." In every sentence we read *traitor* and *demagogue*; the letter itself furnishing a conclusive argument, *a posteriori*, in favour of the sound discrimination that induced General Rosas to denounce and protest against the appointment.

The Administration of General Rosas as a Statesman, casts a long and broad shadow over the adjacent vale; affording a mellow and welcome light to the pacific and industrious, though offensive to the visual organs of upstart aspirants at power and notoriety. Envy and detraction are "the rolling clouds spread around the base" of greatness, nay of goodness itself; the heavy tax inexorably levied on pre eminence, by a selfish and censorious world. Fortunately the envenomed darts seldom reach their lofty aim; and generally recoil as in this instance, with stunning and overwhelming effect, on the heads of the malicious aggressors.

"As some tall cliff that rears its awful form,
Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm,
Though round its base the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

GOLDSMITH.

SCHOONER MAYFI. On Wednesday last this National vessel was restored to her rightful owner, with all due formality; effacing another trace of a past misunderstanding.

STEAM NAVIGATION. We hail with pleasure an announcement made in the "Diario de la Tarde" of Thursday, and which had been officiously communicated to us a few days previously, that we may shortly expect the arrival from Philadelphia, of a Steamer built expressly for the navigation of the Parana; and named with much propriety the "Manuelita Rosas."

The "Eco d'Italia," an Italian paper published in New York, gives the following description:—

"During our late visit to Philadelphia, whilst examining the many improvements made in the flourishing district of Kensington, amidst the immense and splendid steamers that are being there constructed, we had an opportunity of seeing the very beautiful Steamer MANUELITA ROSAS. This is the name of the amiable and intelligent daughter of General Rosas, Governor of Buenos Ayres, whose active and accomplished benevolence, renders her so justly popular, not only with her compatriots, but with all the foreigners of Buenos Ayres.

In her construction the said Steamer is destined to navigate the river Parana, on account of our old friend Captain Garaan, whose intelligence and long experience in the management of steamers, enable him to construct one that will answer the purpose in question.

The Steamer MANUELITA ROSAS is of a beautiful model, solid and well built; her burthern is about 275 tons, and of 110 horse power.

The machinery and boilers are very solid and thick, and prepared according to modern improvements; they are from the well known manufactory of Morris & Co., whose manufactory of machinery is the most extensive and complete of Philadelphia.

The hull is the workmanship of Messrs. Birley and Sons, who have done themselves honor by the elegant model and strong construction of this vessel."

We have long regarded this as a most interesting experiment, and heartily concur in the enlightened and patriotic views, so ably and opportunely advocated by our brother Journalist. Reserving some further observations for an early opportunity, we proffer the "Manuelita Rosas" a hearty and enthusiastic welcome, with our best wishes for the success of her noble enterprize.

"Come, bright Improvement! on the car of Time,
And rule the spacious world from clime to clime;
Thy handmaid arts shall every wild explore,
Trace every wave, and culture every shore."

CAMPBELL.

VOCAL MUSIC—We direct the attention of parents and others interested to an advertisement that appears in this day's number, announcing a course of instruction in Vocal Music. Mr. Wilson's qualifications as a teacher are too well known to require any comment of ours; but the importance of vocal music, as a branch of popular education, though much better understood than formerly, is perhaps not yet sufficiently appreciated. In Mainzer's introduction to his "Practical Course of Singing for the Million," there are some admirable, and we think strictly philosophic views on this subject; a condensed account of which we will endeavour to give in some early number.

WEATHER—We congratulate the community at large on the important changes that has at last taken place in the character and aspect of the season; not forgetting our grateful and reverential acknowledgements to the Giver of every good and every perfect gift. In this Province, if not immediate neighbourhood, the late rains, if not plentiful, have at least been most seasonable and genial, and we may expect the happiest results both to the public health and the public purse. We now anxiously await news from the more remote districts, where the scourge has fallen heaviest, and for the long space of nearly three years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From Punch.]

A BIT OF MY MIND.

BIT THE TWELFTH.

Mrs. Mouser on the shameful treatment of Ladies after dinner. The abuse and the remedy.

Contemplating society, Mr. Punch—which, as aunt Peacock used to say, she considered to be very like a patchwork quilt made by a needlewoman, without a proper eye for matching of colours, the reds, and the blues, and the yellows, are so mixed up with and kill the quiet patterns,—in contemplating, I say, society, there is nothing that has struck me with a stronger blow than the English habit —(for in France, I'm told, they know how to behave themselves towards women)—than the custom of banishing the ladies to the drawing-room, in a very few minutes after dinner. Whether this custom was talked of after they were gone, was of too high and lofty a kind —" too philosophic, and embracing subjects too asthmatic," as Mouser once said to me, —when, by the way, he could hardly speak ten words—" for the limited range of the female brain." And so, while the Lords of the Creation are talking of the stars, and the tides, geography, Mahometanism—for that is what Mouser says—natural history, and the like, women are to be sent away with the children, with nothing to do but to talk to themselves in the drawing-room.

Not that they always will talk. It was only last week that Mouser and I dined with the Crawfords—fine people; amiable peop'e with the best show of plate of any of our acquaintance. Well, after the dinner went off beautifully—I never enjoyed myself more out in my life. The party, too, was so genteel! We had the cousin of the gallant Captain Jungle, who has so distinguished himself in Sind, and the own brother of the new Bishop of Heligoland; and a whole host, as Mouser calls 'em, of notorieties; besides Mr. Spirt, the traveller—such a clever creature: —while I mean all the while to go to bye, with nothing but a tooth-brush, a note-book, and a complete suit of striped cotton. Such a dear, rattling fellow! Did so make us laugh with his account of a sutler, when the waiter insisted upon being burnt, and—the stupid creature! it served her quite right to let her have her own way—and when it was all over, how he, Mr. Spirt, said it looked like a Guy Fawkes bonfire, *without* the squibs! The brother of the Bishop of Heligoland was, to be sure, very high upon the matter. "That young man"—said the Bishop's brother to myself—"that young man lowers everything; he would trace the source of the Nile to his own ink-bottle, and let down the Garden of Eden to an apple-stall." I couldn't but agree with the Bishop's brother; nevertheless, I thought Mr. Spirt one of the most pleasant creatures that ever lived! Much more funny, indeed, than the Bishop's brother.

But don't let me forget what I began with; which is the wrong-headed custom of sending away ladies from the dinner-table. For we were all so pleasant at the Crawfords'; the gentlemen delightful, and, I must say it, the ladies bearing their parts in the conversation, now-and-then, a little—bearing their part delightfully. All as fall of smiles and sweetness—as the Bishop's brother whispered to me—is a roar-garden. Well, the signal missed—as mamma; Mrs. Crawford swept her eyes round the table, looking us off our chairs; and the Bishop's brother, running to the door to open it, asked "if they must lose us so soon?"—and all was over.

We all left running over with smiles, and rustled our way up stairs. Upon my word, Mr. *Punch*, when we got into the drawing-room, and took our seats, I do think that not a soul would have known us again! Even Crawford might have stared at his own wife; and for myself—I confess it—I felt the change. There wasn't a lady of the party—as for Mrs. Crawford she looked on a sudden

frost-bit from head to toe—not a woman that didn't seem as she'd been suddenly iced in her muslin and satin. To have seen us smiling and sparkling as we went out of the dining room; and again to have seen us as we *glumped*—(I don't know whether there is such a word; but if there isn't there ought to be)—as we glumped in the drawing-room, nobody would have thought us the same delightful creatures. As I say—as I confess myself—I found the difference. I could have talked for ever down stairs, and on a sudden, directly I stepped into the drawing-room, I felt in a hard frost.

Well we all dropped somewhere; all silent and some savage. Some got to Albums, and Books and so forth. But what's *Books of Beauty* to us women (unless, indeed, one's own picture happens to be in 'em)! I never saw a book of the sort I'd give a pin for. And so, after we'd rustled and rumpled the leaves, and that for the most part in the most horrid silence that I ever knew—except now and then there was such a shout of laughter down-stairs that made one's blood boil again, and I could see Mrs. Crawford felt so, though she did try to smile, and said more than once—"The gentlemen seem to do very well without us: it's pleasant to think we're so soon forgot,"—after sitting mum-chance for about an hour, Mrs. Crawford, in a desperate moment, as I verily believe, to do something, asked that dreadful Miss Peony—(and I never meet that girl—girl! she's four-and-thirty at least, if she's a day, but I don't seem to smell the paint)—asked her to sing a song, and my blood went colder at the words. In a moment, and before she was well asked, Miss Peony was down at the piano, with her hands out for mischief. Of course we had that horrid thing—"*I'll never own my love! no—no—no!*"—with that dreadful jingling of the *no—no—no*s like the rattling of a bunch of keys.

Now, I put it to you, *Mr. Punch*, as a person knowing human nature, and woman's nature to boot,—what pleasure, what interest is there, what curiosity, I should like to know, can there be in eight or ten ladies being made to listen to one of their own sex—(and four-and-thirty as I said, at least,) screaming to a piano that she won't own a love, that it's very hard I know she never had, and if she had, that she might advertise it in the *Morning Post*, and nobody care a button about it?

But this is one of the miseries that is brought upon women by their being packed off—banished into exile—as Mrs. Harbottle very spiritedly observed, whilst men are "passing the port," as they call it, and talking shop, and over-tipsifying, and giving their own views of life, as Mouser says, in the dining-room. Now, it's a very different thing when a lady sings a love-song in a mixed company. "That,"—as Mrs. Harbottle said to me—"that is a magnetic relation which communicates with the latent sympathies of people; and everybody—or at least every other body—takes an interest in it upon their own account,—which I thought very deeply, and very beautifully said. And Mrs. Harbottle was going on, when there was another shout in the room below that, upon my word, almost shook us off our chairs again.

Whereupon Mrs. Crawford, with a cutting smile observed—"the gentlemen seem enjoying their philosophy." And then she made an angry snatch at the bell, and I couldn't wonder at it—for we'd been waiting an hour—and said to the servant when he came—"Robert, give my compliments, mind my compliments, to your master, and ask him if the ladies may hope to see him before they go home." Robert left the room; and Mrs. Crawford smiled at all of us, and of course we smiled again, and looked pleased.

"Hush," said Mrs. Crawford, and we listened. The man delivered his message; there could be no doubt of *that*; and Crawford—as Mouser confessed to me—delivered it to the company afterwards; for there was another shout of laughter that, as Mrs. Harbottle declared, and as I myself felt, was positively an insult! A defying insult!

It was another hour—another hour by the time-piece—that we, poor women, were left alone to our own resources, and you may judge, *Mr. Punch*, how dull we were, before the gentlemen joined us. Why we were two hours—two hours wrecked, as Mrs. Harbottle pretily expressed herself,—wrecked upon the squalls and sofas of Mrs. Crawford's drawing-room.

And now, *Mr. Punch*, let me suggest a remedy for this. A remedy that shall make men in their own defence, either insist upon our remaining at the table till they join themselves—or that shall make them, like needles to the pole, immediately come after us up stairs. My remedy is this:—

Gentlemen "take ladies down." I propose that ladies should "take gentlemen up," and in this way.

Let it be the business of every lady taken down by a gentleman to make herself acquainted with all this faults; faults of looks; faults of manner; faults of every sort and kind, as seen in him or made for him. Then, when the ladies are sent away by themselves, let them put together all they've thought of 'gainst the gentlemen who took 'em down—and throwing the collection in a common stock, make the most of it.

I'll be bound, *Mr. Punch*, that if this was done, we women should pass the time in the drawing-room a little more pleasantly than we're doom'd to now—sittin', almost saying nothing—with the further aggravation of laughter down stairs.

When the gentlemen felt that all their faults were being talked about, and made more of, when they felt that every lady taken down, had in return, taken a gentleman up,—when, in a word, all the gentlemen felt certain that there was nothing beside going on, but that they were being picked to bits in the drawing-room, wouldn't they,—in a minute, come up stairs; if only to look after the pieces?

Yours, truly,

AMELIA MOUSER.

The Honeysuckles.

A HONEY-MOON INCIDENT.—Mr. Felix M. Baker, a bald-headed gentlemen of five-and-forty, was married two-weeks ago to Miss Sarah Garvin of thirty, "and upwards." The young couple were very comfortably situated; snug house, nice furniture, handsome income. (Mr. B. is a senior mercantile clerk, with a good salary.) Two weeks of rapture passed—behold Mr. and Mrs. Baker seated side by side on a sofa in the parlor, arranging their plans for the future. Their expected responsibilities happened to be the leading topic.

Mrs. B. I hope the first may be a boy. Dear little fellow! I seem to see him now tumbling about the carpet and kicking up his heels like a blessed lambkin! He shall have your name, my dear Felix—it sounds so beautiful and romantic.

Mr. B. Thank you, my love. I wished to have him named Felix; very glad to hear that we agree in everything. I'll teach him some amusing tricks—see if I don't make a man of him before he's six years old. What's it, my dear?

Mrs. B. To-bo-sure you will, darling. He shall learn to read and write before he leaves off his petticoats. I know he'll be precocious.

Mr. B. That he will; and he shall learn to smoke a segar as soon as he is weaned. It looks so manly to see a little toddling fellow puffing away at a real Havana. All promising boys learn to smoke early. I smoked in my second year.

Mrs. B. I'd rather he should not smoke, my dear—it's a very nasty practice.

Mr. B. A nasty practice, my love! How can that be? I smoke, you know.

Mrs. B. Yes, I know you do, Mr. Baker; and it is the only imperfection in your character.

Mr. B. I consider it one of my most graceful accomplishments, madam—and I've resolved that every son of mine shall learn to smoke, the very first thing.

Mrs. B. And I've resolved, sir, that no son of mine shall learn to smoke at all.

Mr. B. [with great excitement.] I'm very glad that you mentioned it, then, for it is right that we should come to an understanding on the subject. I'll let you know that I am master in my own house.

Mrs. B. I'll let you know that you are not my master, you ugly old tyrant.

Mr. B. Say such another word, you saucy jade, and I'll turn you out of doors.

Mrs. B. Touch me if you dare, you cowardly old villian. Help! murder! murder!

Mrs. B. falls in "violent hysterics." servants rush in. House-maid, supposing that Mrs. B. is assinated by her husband, flies to the front door, and repeats the cry of "murder." Great crowd collected. Mr. B. taken in charge by a deputy marshall of the peace. Explanation at the Mayor's office. Mr. B. is bound over to keep of good behaviour towards Mrs. B.—will insure a quiet house for the balance of the honey moon. And here was rather a bad matrimonial fracas, all about—smoke.—*D. Times.*

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES

Arrived, March 29, Wind N., at 10 30 a. m. changed to S. W., American barque Oliver J. Hyne, 413 tons, Francis Scott, from New York 8. February to O. J. Hayes & Comp., with 2864 doubloons, 27,550 silver dollars, 12 hogsheads, 11 barrels, 12 kegs and 247 boxes drugs, 7 vehicles, 1122 boards and planks, 5 boxes, 589 barrels and 10 half barrels flour, 4 barrels wheat, 820 barrels and 2 tierces rice, 133 boxes and 30 kegs crackers, 230 barrels sugar, 2 hogsheads molasses, 280 boxes tea, 14 do. starch, 18 half barrels do., 50 kegs lard, 10 do. fish, 40 do. barley, 30 do. nails, 3 bags cloves, 40 packages cassis, 8 boxes spermaceti candles, 3 do. others, 7 do. spices, 50 do. herrings, 105 barrels pitch and tar, 120 do. hidraulic cement, 5 boxes scales, 100 do. soap, 50 do. tobacco, 2 hogsheads do., 24 casks and 1 box varnish, 2 barrels gin, 30 do. vinegar, 10 do. cider, 16 boxes furniture, 6 do. stoves, 2 churns, 32 boxes hardware, 36 bundles spades, 5 boxes paint, 1 package sieves, 50 barrels sugar, 2 garden engines, 2 bales cotton, 40 do. and 10 jars fruit, 4 do. preserves, 19 kegs printing ink, 13 boxes and 23 packages printing utensils, 8 corn shellers, 27 boxes, 11 bales and 38 packages merchandize.

Passengers—Mr. O. J. Hayes, lady, 2 children and servant, Miss D. Combs, Miss E. Hyne, and Messrs. James G. De Forest, Wm. Passman, George H. Gilbert, L. Gonnet, G. Toel and G. Bleck.

H.B.M. steamer R fleman, Lieut. Dalton, from Montevideo 28th inst, having in tow the National schooner of war Mayp.

Sailed, Sardinian schooner Nueva Carmen, 121 tons, Domingo Maceio, for Montevideo, in ballast.

National schooner 7 de Marzo, James Harris, for Patagonia, with a cargo of foreign merchandize.

Arrived, March 30, Wind S. E., in the afternoon changed to E., Danish brig Cito, 160 tons, Harald Eckell, from Memel 24th November, Yarmouth 2d January, to Treussein & Co., with 88,800 feet pine boards and scantling.

Danish brig Sarah & Johanna, 225 tons, J. H. Vallesesen, from Charleston 28th January, to Becher, Preuss & Co., with 632 tierces and 89 half tierces rice.

American brigantine Nancy Pratt, 133 tons, John Cross, from Boston 12th January, to Samuel B. Hale & Co., with 417 barrels rice, 169 do. flour, 176 bundles pipe staves, 5108 feet pine lumber, 1962 doubloons.

Sailed, Portuguese brig Improviso, 195 tons, F Gomez Avellar, for Brazil, despatched by Juan Geronimo Martinez, with 2400 quintals jerked beef, 208 hiding hides, 2 boxes tobacco.

Brazilian steamer Continentista, 137 tons, Francisco Costa Freire, for Bucco and Rio Grande, in ballast.

Arrived, March 31, Wind S. E., fresh, rain Brazilian brigantine of war Eolo, Lieut. Albin, from Montevideo 29th inst.

Neapolitan brig Italia, 360 tons, Ambrosio Castellano, from Antwerp 20th October, Bordeaux 24th January, to H. Schmet, with 618 half pipes wine, 170 quarter do. do., 372 boxes do. 100 half pipes vinegar, 175 boxes cordials, 33 do. and 2 boxes brandy, 4 bavkets and 10 boxes anise seed brandy, 38 boxes pilchards, 39 do. cheese, 27 boxes dried fruit, 151 boxes preserves, 100 boxes oil, 1 do. oysters, 68 bundles cordage, 29 do. oakum, 343 boxes glass, 1 do. mirrors, 2 do. birds, 91 barrels nails, 20 barrels and 20 boxes sugar, 4 barrels zinc, 20 do. alum, 4 boxes porcelain, 1 basket do., 14 bundles stock fish, 1 barrel gin, 22 boxes Cologne water, 1 do. cloths, 5 do. merchandize, 1 barrel cutlery, 6 bales domestics, 4 boxes liquin, 2 do. tobacco, 1 copper machine, 1 box of wall paper, 1 do. shirts, 1 package books, 2 boxes and 2 bales merchandize. 1 box lasts.

French brig Armorique, 223 tons, Vasselin, from Havre 19th January, to Llavallol & Sons, with 6400 bricks, 200 barrels whiting, 100 baskets vinegar, 136 barrels and 100 baskets wine, 100 sets trunks, 20 boxes pilchards, 2 tons cheese, 130 boxes and 251 packages merchandize, 1 box parts.

Swedish brig Sidon, 174 tons, C. G. Hammasberg, from Hamburg 14th December, to Treussein & Co.

Sardinian polacre Maria, 123 tons, Francisco Repetto, from Rio Janeiro 7 February, to Elias Ramoss.

Arrived, April 1, Wind E. S. E., fresh, Swedish brig Sidon, 177 tons, C. G. Stjdoro, from Hamburg 5th January, to Treussein & Co.

Swedish brig Princese Louise, 305 tons, S. A. Kihlman, from Cadiz 24 February, to De Lisle, Brothers & Co., with 154 laste salt.

Sailed, April 2, Wind E. French brig Perruche, 200 tons, Perraud, for Antwerp, despatched by J. Lumbreras & Co., with 4192 salted ox and cow hides, 6,884 dry do. do., 15 bales horse hair, 4,971 horns.

Sailed, April 3, Wind N. E., heavy rain, at 1 p. m. changed to E., at 3h. 30 m. S. E., H. B. M. steamer Rifleman, Lieut. Dalton, for Montevideo & Rio Janeiro.

Arrived, April 4, Wind E., Sardinian barque Elena, from Philadelphia, 60 days, to Becher, Preuss & Co.

Sailed, Brazilian corvette Euterpe, Lieut. Hondein, for Montevideo.

British barque Cornucopia, 230 tons, Peter Jarvis, for London, despatched by Samuel Hesse with 4173 pipes tallow, 2625 salted ox & cow hides, 404 dry do. do., 48 salted horse do., 24,100 horns, 5 bales horse hair, 40 do. sheep skins, 2 do. horse hides, 5 do. merchandize, 12,000 bones.

Sardinian lugger of war Fama, 124 tons, J. C. Schiaffino, for Montevideo in ballast, despatched by Charles R. Horne.

EXCHANGE—April 4.

Spanish Doblons and Pistoons	154
Patriot Doubloons	250
Spanish do.	253
Bills on England, per doubloon	69 4.70 per on.
Do. Montevideo, specie	currency — p. dcnt.
France, per doubloon	97 f. p. on.
United States, do.	discount p. c.
Rio Janeiro, do.	6 premium
The highest price of Spanish doubloons during the week 256	
The lowest 245	
The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 255	
The lowest 244	
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 70d. per ounce.	
The lowest, 69d. per ounce.	
Permits for shipping specie p. c.	

MARKET—Buenos Ayres, April 4.

There has been a light speculative feeling noticeable this week, but not to an extent that would in any way help importers who have been here for some time, excepting that a firmer tone has been given to the Market. Spanish red wine, and one or two other articles have been advanced, but we have now to report the following sales:—

Of the cargo of the Danish brig "Elisa & Emma," from Pernambuco, 1440 barrels sugar, white 33½ to brown 23½ $

Of the Spanish bark "Celestina," from Barcelona, 300 pipes red wine, 645$ p.p., 300 jars anis 33$ each; 80 bales wrapping paper, 48 ream, 16c boxes white 3 on. sugar 26$ arr., 19 bales cotton foul rags 60$ dos.; 75 casks olive oil, 60$ arr., 1000 jars do. of 1 arr. 28$ each, 30 bales red pepper, 27$ arr., 24 rolls Spanish matting 60$ each, 100 boxes soap 38$ arr.

Partial Sales—Several lots of Parnegua yerba at 25$, Caroline rice 18$, crushed sugar 41$, Seaton white do., 30$, and brown 24$, Rio Janeiro rice, 16$, Santos do., 14$, farina, 8$ arr., and coffee 160$ quintal.

LAST SALES—On board.

Bar and bolt iron, very abundant	qal.		$20
Hoop and sheet	"	"	28
Coals, abundant	ton		90
" Smith, scarce	"		108
Lumber, American	feet		3
" Swedish and Baltic, silver per m. feet			30 & 34
" pitch pine very scarce, do	do.		39
Russian pine	"		34
Flag stones	per yard		24
Zinc, sheet	qal.		120
Tin plates [on shore] box	silver		1 4
" bar	curr. qal.		4204
Shingles	m.		65 & 70
Salt Cadiz and Lisbon			2 & 2½ silver fanega.
Cape de Verd			3 & 3½

EXPORTS—April 4.

Hides, duty 1 dol. each.

Dry Matadero, narrow	without bulls, 22 a 24 lbs., peach of 25 lbs.		24	26
Do. do.	do. cows, 42 lbs.		32	34
Do. do.	do. ordin., 32 lbs.			30
" 27 lbs.		scarce	30	34
Hides, for Spain,			53	54
Do.	N. America, 20 à 21		50	51
Do. of calf stock			50	51
Do. of low weight, say aver. 17 lbs.			51	52
Do. calf skins, say do. 7 lbs.			34	35
Ox hides, salted, 50 à 55 lbs. per 50 lbs			42	à 44
Cow do. do.	40 à 45	do.	41	à 44
Horse do. dry, salt			12	à 14
Do. do. salted			7	à 8
Nutria, dry, 2 doll. duty, each, pesada 55 lbs.			52c	à 52
Skins, duty 4 $				
Sheep, washed, mixed, per 30 lbs			35	à 40
Nutria, (otter,) per lb.			18	à 20
Wool, duty free.				
Ordinary, dry, per 25 lbs			22	à 25
Do. washed	"		36	à 42
Merino, dry,	"		30	à 35
Do. washed	"		35	à 70
Fine, dry	"		40	à 50
Do. washed	"		60	à 75
Cordero, lasted	silver		32	rls.
Horse hair, duty 4 $				
" Short, scrobs			24	à 36
" mixed	"		40	à 46
" long	"		80	à 100
Cow hair, with germ			25	à 30
Do. clean			40	à 48
Tallow, salted, duty free.				
" with grease, scrobs			21	à 22
" in cakes			28	à 30
Hide cuttings, gurus, duty 4 $	qal. baled		25	à 26
Horns, duty, 4 $	2½ mil	" prime	900	à 1000
Inferior do.			600	à 800
Do. Cow			350	à 380
Ostrich feathers, duty 4 $				
Long black, lb.			5	à 6
Do. short, white			12	à 14
Do. long			2	à 2½
Jerked beef, duty 4 $	qal.		32	à 32
Sonso, skin & marrow 4 $	p. mil		70	à 80
Do. skin & tallow			15	à 16
Goat skins, per dozen	rls. silver		25	à 27

FREIGHTS.—April 4.—Rates

England.		
Dry Hides, per ton 2240 lbs		78s.
Salted do.	"	"
Tallow, in boxes & pipes	"	43.
Bales of wool and hairs		23 & 25s.
France.		
Dry Hides per 900 kil. (and 19 ⅞ p.)		60fs.
Salted do.	900	"
Tallow,	1000 k. in boxes or pipes	30
Produce in bales, per	1000	45
Continent.		
Dry Hides per ton 2240 lbs. (and 5 ⅞ p.)		80s
Salted do.	"	40s
Spain.		
Dry Hides per ton 2000 lbs. (and 8 ⅞ p.)		90 24
United States.		
Dry Hides, per lb. (and 2 ½ p.)		2c.
Salted do.	"	1
Produce in bales, per ton, $		619
Rio Janeiro.		
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs.		2rls.
Peru.		
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs.		5rls.

Do. do. in Spanish bottoms 7rls. in foreign do. 8rls.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale. Whereas the Curator to the Property of the late Peter Sheridan has requested that there should be offered publicly for Sale a Portion of the Estancia de los Sajones in the Partido de los Ranchos, belonging to the Intestate Estate of the said deceased, and consisting of one and three eights of a square league, with six puestos and three flocks of Sheep, which land is bounded on the N. W. by land known as Doña Carmen's on the S. W. by Government land, on the S.E. by land belonging to this Estate recently sold to Richard Hughes Esq. and on the N. E. by lands belonging to the Intestate Estate of the late John Harratt, and lands in dispute between the said deceased, John Harat and Peter Sheridan.

Notice is hereby given that Proposals will be received at this Office until Monday 14th instant, for the purchase of the said Property.

Further information will be afforded on application at this Office,

British Consulate,
Buenos Ayres 2 April 1851.
Martin T. Hood,
H. B. M's Consul.

Hay in bales, or loose, in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale at the Island of Carmelo, on the other side of the Boca. Apply to John Frahill, on said Island. a.5—3p.

Gardener. Wanted, one who understands ornamental gardening, and who would render himself generally useful. None other need apply, at No. 53 calle la Reconquista. a 5—1e.

Anglo-Porteño Cricket Club.

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the above Club will be held at the House of Mr. John Geoghegan, Hibernian Tavern No. 26 calle de la Piedad, on Wednesday next the 9th day of April at 8 o'clock p.m. precisely, for the purpose of investigation the affairs of the Club and also to elect New members.

Those proprietors not attending "personally or by proxy at this meeting will not hereafter be entitled to any benefit accruing from the said Club.

By order of the Committee. a.5—1e.

SUPERIOR Old Port Wine and Sherry—on sale Calle del Perú no. 13. a5. 6c.

Pension Burgeoise. Santa Clara Street, No. 74 Messrs. Gascogne and Portes, beg to announce that they have opened the above establishment where all ordinary is served daily at fixed prices. Breakfast hour, half past nine. Dinner at half past four. Parties served to order at all hours; boarding provided by the month. Breakfasts and dinners also sent out at moderate prices.

Bordeaux wine, Burgundy, Champagne and Madeira, as also cognac brandy and all other liquours, may be had in the same establishment. a.5 2p.

Real Baltimore Oysters.

A parcel of this superior class of Oysters has just been landed ex "Francis Partridge" from Baltimore, and will be found on sale reduced prices at Newsham & Yetman's, 66 calle Mayo, and 33 Passo Julio. a.5—1e.

Fashions—At Madame Victorine Jeantes store, Victoria Street no. 47 will be found the following articles recently arrived 'viz' which will be sold at moderate prices, viz Ladies and childrens bonnets, silk and kid gloves, flowers, feathers rich head dresses, plain and embroidered handkerchiefs, black and white veils, children's winter dresses, under sleeves, collars, tippets, baby frocks. Ladies embroidered caps, and a large assortment of ribbons at prices for which they cannot be obtained elsewhere. 5. 2p.

Wanted by the owner of a cheese estancia in the south of the salado, a person having land inside, who may be desirous of taking a lot on shares. The advertiser would prefer a person one half to be paid for by the person answering the advertisement. None need apply who is not of sober and steady habits. For further particulars apply at No. 110 calle del Temple between 9 and 11 in the forenoon. a 5—3c.

Vocal Music. The undersigned respectfully announces to his friends and the public that he purposes giving a course of instruction in vocal music; introducing the most interesting airs of WILHELM and MAINZER. As the lessons are necessarily progressive, early application and punctual attendance are earnestly recommended.

The course will commence, in the School Room of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, on Monday morning the 14th Instant, at 9 past 7 O'clock, and be continued on each alternate evening; that is, on the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for those under 12 years of Age, $10; above 12 years, $20 per month; payable in advance.

Buenos Ayres, April 4th 1851.

a 5—3. WILLIAM S. WILSON.

Shipping List
OF
Charles R Horne,
Licensed Ship Broker.

Pour le Havre. Ligne de Paquebots. Le très beau, fin voilier français "Parana," jaugeant 256 tonneaux, Capitaine Monsieur Victor Garbe, ayant déjà reçu presque tout son chargement, sera promptement expédié. Il prend prendre à fret de 1000 à 2000 cuirs secs, ou son equivalent en balles; et des Passagers, pour les quels ses logements sont très confortables. Pour fret ou passage s'adresser à Monsieur le Capitaine Garbe, à ses Consignataires de Messrs. E. Ochoa & Cie., ou a Charles R. Horne, Courtier Maritime Patenté, Rue Reconquista. No. 55. m24.

Pour le Havre. Ligne de Paquebots. Le très beau, trois mats [barque] Français "Cid Blas," jaugeant 285 tonneaux, Capitaine Billard. Partira le vers 10 avril, ayant déjà une grande partie de son chargement arrêté. Le dit navire est de premiere classe et dans son premier voyage et offre aux envoyeurs toutes sortes d'avantages et des passagers. Pour fret ou passage s'adresser aux consignataires Messrs. Lezica & Castafio, ou a Charles R. Horne, Courtier Maritime Patenté, Rue Reconquista, No. 55. f 8

For Liverpool. The very fast sailing A. 1. British built brig "Eliza," 232 tons per register, James Wylie, master, has only room for about 40 tons of salted hides and light freight, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. m25.

Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

For London. The very fast sailing A. 1. British brigantine "John Romilly," 163 tons, R. Kendall, master, will leave about the middle of April, and can only take on freight 3000 dry hides. She has excellent accommodations for passengers. Apply to the Consignees Messrs. John Brat & Brothers, or to Charles R. Horne, Sworn Ship Broker, No. 55, Calle La Reconquista. m24.

For Cork or Falmouth. Passengers only. The very fast sailing and well known in the trade, British barque Melody 252 tons, Capt. Hooper. Has very excellent accommodations for passengers and will guarantee the best treatment, apply to her consignees, Messrs. Bayley Brothers, or to Charles R. Horne, Sworn Ship Broker, No. 55 calle La Reconquista. f 22.

For Antwerp. The very fast sailing A. 1. coppered and copper bolted, well known in the trade Argentine brig "Narcisa," 230 tons, capt. Valentin. Will put take on freight about 3000 dry hides or equivalent in bales. Has fine spacious and the Captain proves the most satisfactory treatment. Apply to her consignees, George Rick & Co., or to Charles R. Horne, Sworn Ship Broker, No. 55 calle la Reconquista. f 22.

For Rio de Janeiro. The Sardinian polacre "Elisio," 163 tons, Juan Vassallo, master, has all her cargo engaged and will be dispatched in a few days. Can only take passengers. m.15. Consignee D. José Aveyno.

For Valparaiso and Callao. The splendid, first class, Spanish corvette "PERU," of 334 tons, J. B. Larrea, master, will sail in 20 to 25 days, and will take freight and passengers for both of the above ports. Her accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers are excellent.

m.15. Consignees Messrs. Zumaran & Co.

Shipping List
OF
John Higginbotham,
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London. British brig "ADA," 243 tons, John Amy, commander, all her cargo engaged and shipping, has only disengaged room for passengers. m.22

Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

For London, British barque Queen of the Isles A 1. at Lloyd's 275 tons, J. Donnelle, master, is ready to take in cargo at once. a. 5. Consignees Messrs. De Lisle, Brothers & Co.

For London. British barque Electrone, 276 tons, J. Moultin, commander, has a great portion of her cargo engaged and can still admit a few salted hides and light freight. m—1

Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers & Co.

For Liverpool. British brig "Hibbert," 259 tons, J. McCoy, commander, has all her cargo engaged and only room for passengers. f 21. Consigne James Castle, Esq.

For Liverpool. British barque Mary Queen of Scots, 256 tons register, W. Wilcox, commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's, has only room for passengers and will be shortly despatched. m 8.

Consignees Messrs. Brunetti's, Gray & Co.

For Liverpool. British barque "Baronet," 297 tons, Wyley, commander, has positively all her cargo engaged, and can only admit passengers. f 21.

Consigne James Carthy, Esquire.

For Liverpool. British barque "William Pitt," 379 tons, J. Bell, commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's, has all her cargo engaged, and only room for passengers m 29.

Consignees Messrs. J. Bast & Brothers.

For Liverpool. British brig John Robinson, 259 tons, Barrass, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, has a great portion of her cargo engaged, and can still admit a few tons of salted hides and light freight. m 29.

Consignee J. McDonell, Esq.

For Liverpool. British brig Royal William, 156 tons, B. Meddor commander, is chartered for the above destination and will be despatched in all next month. m 8.

Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

For Liverpool. The very fine and remarkably fast sailing British built ship Parthenay, 319 tons register, G. Pringle, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's for 13 years, now her first voyage and built expressly for this trade, offers a most eligible opportunity to shippers of cargo and passengers, she has still disengaged room for a limited quantity of freight and will soon be ready to receive cargo. m 8. Consignee Samuel Hems, Esq.

For Cork or Falmouth. British brig Spartan 191 tons A. 1. at Lloyd's is chartered for the above destination and has only room for passengers. m—1.

Consignees Messrs. De Lisle Brothers & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Norwegian barque "Balder," 300 tons, Anderson, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, has only disengaged room for passengers. f 21.

Consignees Messrs. V. Casares & Sons.

For Liverpool, British brig Adelaide, 212 tons, Weary, master, has a large portion of her cargo engaged and has still room for a few Pipes and other hides. m—1.

Consignees Messrs. De Lisle, Brothers & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. British schooner "Goddess," 170 tons, J. Gait, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a fast sailer, and can accommodate a few passengers. f 21.

Consignees Messrs. Nuttall & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Bremen barque "Diamant" 220 tons, F. Feyeken, commander, is chartered for the above destination, and has only room for passengers. m 29.

Consignees Messrs. John Galt Smith & Co.

For Antwerp. Danish brigantine "Henriette," 126 tons, Ruehrs, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's and has singly disengaged room for passengers. m—8

Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

For Antwerp, Hamburg brig of 200 tons, Price, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's can admit from 4 to 5000 dry hides or equivalent in bales. f 21.

Consignees Messrs. Otte, Rosenthal & Co.

For Antwerp. French brig La Paix, 175 tons, J. M. Olivier, commander, has three fourths of her cargo engaged and has still disengaged room for about 3000 dry hides. m—1

Consignee A. Audiffred, Esq.

For Antwerp. French barque "Paul Bernard," 163 tons, Dumont, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, on her first voyage, is chartered for the above destination in all next month and offers a superior opportunity for passengers. m 29.

For Antwerp. French barque Charles, 220 tons, Rousseau, commander, will sail in all next month, and has superior cabin accommodations for passengers. m 29.

Consignees Messrs M. Lopez & Co

For Freight or Charter. Swedish brig Priscilla Louise, S. S. A. Kihlman, master, is on her first voyage, is a very fast sailing vessel.—She will be ready in a few days to take in cargo. Ap 5.

For Freight or Charter. British brig Rick, 227 tons Wemyss, commander, is a superior opportunity to shippers, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a very fast sailer and small carrier. m 29.

Consignees Messrs. Thomas Tomkinson & Co.

All the foregoing vessels are first class at Lloyd's, have good accommodations for passengers and are, in every respect, desirable conveyances.—For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees, or to

John Higginbotham,
Licensed Ship Broker, No. 154, Calle Reconquista.

Shipping List
OF
Richard Sutton, Jun.
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London. The A. 1. Argentine brigantine Gesina, 170 tons Register, M. Molter Master, has all her heavy cargo engaged, and has only room for light freight has accommodations for passengers are excellent. m 29.

Consignees Messrs. Vicente Casares & Sons.

For Cork or Falmouth. Passengers only. Sardinian polacre Sta. Bi. Fratelli, 166 tons, Carlos Corrado, Commander, will be ready in all next month and has superior accommodations for passengers. m 29.

Consignees Messrs. Bart. Vinli & Co.

For Boston. Passengers only The A 1. American barque Henry Shelton, 386 tons, C. B. Long, Commander will have quick despatch and has excellent room for passengers. m 29.

Consignees Messrs. A. Mascilla & Co.

For Boston. Passengers only. Sardinian brig L'accorte Ligure, 179 tons, Capt. Louis Baner, will sail about the 10th of April, and has accommodate passengers very comfortably. m 29

Consignees Messrs Bart. Vinli & Co.

For Boston. The superior A 1. American brig Cronstadt, 265 tons, Capt. Edward Hatch, has two thirds of her cargo engaged and has only room for the equivalent of 200 bales. Her accommodations for passengers are very spacious. m 29.

Consignees Messrs. Sam. B. Hale & Co.

For New York. Passengers only. American brig Tuscany, 250 tons, Thomas Mayo, Master, is a chartered vessel and has splendid accommodations for passengers. m 29.

Consignees Messrs. Vicente Casares & Son.

For New York. Passengers only. A 1. Sardinian polacre Nativita di Maria, 203 tons, B. Tiscornia Master, is chartered, to sail in limited time, and can accomodate a few passengers with comfort. m 29

Consignees Messrs. Pringle Pietranera & Co

For New York, Passengers only. The superior A 1. Prussian barque Isaac, 304 tons, H. Jenghoff commander, has all her cabins engaged and has a very spacious cabin very comfortably adapted for passengers. m 29.

Consignees Messrs. Nicholson Green & Co.

For Baltimore. Passengers only. Argentine schooner Diana, 127 tons, Joseph Camarilla, Master is chartered, and will sail about the 10, of April has good accommodations for passengers. m 29.

For Marseilles and Genoa. Has two thirds of her cargo engaged the A 1. Sardinian polacre Arturo, 174 tons, capt. Pedro Bosano, can admit on freight about, 150 bales or its equivalent. She has excellent accommodations for passengers.

Consignees Jacinto Caprile, Esq. m 29.

For New York. Bremen barque Sophia, A 1. 220 tons Rogeler, capt J. Kuhler, has two thirds of her cargo engaged, and can admit the equivalent of 200 bales, on freight; her accommodations for passengers are very superior. a 5—

Consignees Messrs. Vicente Casares & Sons.

For Boston. American barque Solomon Piper, A 1. 196 tons, Lebbeus Curtis, captain, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and is already loading. She is guaranteed to have very quick despatch. She has accommodations for passengers very comfortably

For Parnaguá. Passengers only. Sardinian barque Esperanza Capt. F. Scotto, will positively sail on the 10th April, and can accommodate a few passengers.

Consignees Messrs. Adolfo Mascilla & Co.

For Freight or Charter.

The new and very fast sailing Sardinian brig Carmelinda, 260 tons register, J. Raffo, master, will be ready to take in cargo very shortly, her accommodations for passengers are very superior. a 5

Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

For Cork or Falmouth. Passengers only The A. 1. British brig Helen, 191 tons, N. de Bruce, commander, has superior accommodations for passengers, and will have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs Dickson & Co.

For particulars regarding the foregoing vessel apply to RICHARD SUTTON. Ship Broker, No. 14 Calle La Reconquista.

Mr. Eugene Flood, late of the

Royal College of St. Patrick's, Maynooth, has the honor to inform the Public, that he has entered into arrangements with the President of the Republican Federal College for the opening of an English School in this City, and he begs leave to inform those who may honor him with their support, that no care or attention on his part shall be wanting to impart a sound, practical, liberal mercantile and scientific education.

The class will embrace the following course of studies—

Reading		Algebra	
Writing		Trigonometry (plane and spherical)	
Grammar			
Geography		Conic Sections	
Composition		Mechanics	
Arithmetic		Electricity	
Book-Keeping		Galvanism	
Euclid's Elements		Hydrostatics	
History		Pneumatics	
Mensuration		Hydraulics	
Engineering		Optics	

Hours of attendance from 9 to 2 P. M. Terms 40 dollars per Month, payable in advance.

m.8—13c.

For sale, an assortment of American chairs, cane and wood seats, at the Cabinet and Chair manufactory no. 188 Santa Domingo.

m.8. 6p. John Shaw.

For Sale, an elegant and strong Tilbury, with a fine horse and harness. Apply at Calle Corrientes, No. 54. m.15—ec.

For Sale, a small Estancia, about 16 leagues from town, in a north westerly direction, would be very well for a dairy or for a sheep breeding establishment. Has about 1800 to 1900 cows in it and 7200 sheep with four leases, one hundred of same cattle and 1700 sheep, including about 600 fine merinos, two *mayadors* of horses, several *tamberias*, jagael, &c. for further particulars please apply to Mr. Mayer, at his shop Calle la Merced, No. 36, or at his residence Calle del Parque, No. 31.

m.22—3c.

James G. Helsby, Optician,

begs to inform his friends and the public that he continues to occupy the same rooms in Alsina Calle Victoria, to which the entrance thereto is altered from No 39 to 374 by a new stone stairhead one square and a half from the Plaza mayor on the right hand, where he has on sale a good assortment of the following articles, viz:—single & double glasses Lesnes to suit all sights, and adapted to all distances, spectacles mounted, also for all distances; folding and other spectacles with various coloured glasses of lighter and darker shades; wire-gauze spectacles to protect the eyes from the dust, and which are highly well known as "antiopios para la tierra; double opera glasses, single do. m. 22—4c

Notice. All persons indebted

to Mr. James McDonnell for their passage, who have been now in this country upwards of two years, are requested to make immediate call at the present month, and are hereby informed that if they do not comply with this requisition, their name and the person whom they became (in order the better to establish the identity of the parties) will be published in the different newspapers in this city, and the necessary steps taken to enforce payment forthwith. Buenos Ayres, 10th December, 1850 c. o.

Sherry Wine, just received and

of first quality, ordered on purpose for the use of private families, in small convenient barrels, for sale at the Store of A. Bulrich, Calle del Perú, No. 41.

m.15—3p.

Notice.

Thomas Dillon—John Symone—James Craig—are hereby informed that on application at this offices matters of interest will be communicated to them.

Any information relative to these individuals will be thankfully received.

British Consulate,
Buenos Ayres, 26 March, 1851.

AVIS.

Messieurs les Passagers qui veulent bien passer sur le Paquebot de la Ligne "le Parana," Capitaine Victor Garbe, pour servir de gouverne, sont invités d'arreter leur passages d'une manière definitive—soit avec le Capitaine Garbe, avec ses Consignataires Messieurs E. Ochôa & Co. ou avec. Charles R. Horne, Courtier Maritime Patenté, No. 55 Rue la Reconquista.

To let. The large Quinta at present occupied by Mr. Carlisle. Terms very moderate if only for the winter months.

Also a small house, with eight rooms, at the Cisco Esquina; for a longer or shorter period as may be agreed upon. Apply to T. Whitfield. m22—2p.

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 9th ult. For arrivals and sailings this week see Marine List.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names.	Consignees.	Tons.	Decks
	NATIONAL			
Dec. 9	Pol Bella Union, Bromenge	Pedro Viale	121	Rio Jno.
Jan. 29	Bg. Ranco, Valentino	George Rick & Co	170	Monte
Mar. 7	Bgtn. Gesine, Molde	Casares & Sons	170	London
	BRITISH			
Dec. 20	Bg. Wilton Wood, Hassel	J. Best & Brothers	248	Lpool.
Jan. 29	Bk. Commercial, Martin	Samuel Hems	320	Falm'th.
" 29	Bk. Andy	Nicholson, Green	243	London.
Feb. 2	Bg. Mary Q. of Scots, Wilcox	Bromwell's, Grey	256	Lpool.
" 7	Bk. Eleanore, Moultin	Bayley Brothers	276	London.
" 7	Bg. Royal Williams, Holder	Bayley Brothers	150	Lpool.
" 8	Bk. William Pete, Bell	J. Best & Brothers	379	Lpool.
" 8	Sch. Goddess, Gait	Nuttal & Co	171	Falm'th
" 8	Bg. Helen, Le Breton	Dickson & Co	191	Falm'th
" 9	Bk. Bennett, White	James Carthy	247	England.
" 11	Bk. Melody, Hooper	Hughes Brothers	252	Lpool.
" 14	Bg. Hibert, McCoy	James Carthy	259	London.
" 19	Bgn. John Romelly, Kendall	J. Best & Brothers	163	Lpool.
" 19	Bg. John Robertson, Barras	J. McDonnell	247	Falm'th.
" 27	Bg. Spartan, Spittal	De Lisle Brothers	191	Falm'th.
Mar. 1	Bg. Eliza, Wylie	Bayley Brothers	253	Lpool.
" 1	Sp. Paraguay, Craigie	Samuel Hesse	310	Lpool.
" 1	Bg. Andes, Wary	De Lisle Brothers	212	Lpool.
" 2	Bk. Baronet of the Tees, Daniells	De Lisle Brothers	273	London.
" 24	Bg. Rick, Wemyss	Tomkinson & Co	227	
	AMERICAN			
Feb. 7	Ph. Mary & Martha, Studley	Zimmermann, & Co	316	Boston.
" 20	Bg. Tuscany, Mayo	Casares & Sons	257	N. York.
" 22	Bk. Thaisa, Hudsonay	Pringle & Co	302	N. York.
Mar. 9	Bk. Samuel Robinson	Samuel Hesse	310	N. York.
" 12	Bg. Henry Shelton, Long	Sam. B. Hale & Co	431	Boston.
" 17	Bg. Cronstadt, Hatch	S. B. Hale & Co	265	Boston.
" 18	Bk. Fame of Bridge, Broughton	Zimmermann & Co	304	
" 24	Bk. Solomon Piper, Curtis	To order	196	Boston.
	FRENCH.			
Jan. 24	Bg. Melanie, André	Leon Caumartin	57	C.le Mal.
Feb. 1	Pk. Gil Blas, Villar	Llavallol & Sons	302	Havre.
" 9	Bg. Charles, Rousseau	M. Lopez & Co	224	Antwerp
" 11	Bg. Prudent, Portalis	De Lisle Brothers	200	Rhadt.
" 24	Bg. La Paix, Olivier	A. Audiffred	175	Antwerp
Mar. 1	Bk. Paul Bernard, Dumont	M. Lopez & Co	172	Antwerp
" 19	Sp. Parana, Garbe	E. Och a & Co	256	Havre.
	SPANISH.			
Dec. 12	Bk. Nino, Isern	Santamaria & Co	320	England.
" 17	Pol. Adela, Dommech	Santamaria & Co	164	Havana.
" 19	Pol. Nuestra Senora Pares	Llavallol & Sons	238	Havana.
" 20	Ship Castilla, Arrieta	Martin Iturrizo	Regencied	Havana.
Feb. 11	Bgtn. Argos, Argenzo	Felipe Semillon	142	Havana.
" 6	Bg. Esperanza, Scotto	D. Calvo & Sons	174	Havana.
" 8	Sch. Paris, Iturreche	Zumaran & Co	234	Spezzia.
" 19	Bg. Romantico, Hamilton	Felix Basavilbaso	268	Brazil.
" 23	Bk. Celestina, Sensat	Llavallol & Sons	254	
	SARDINIAN.			
Nov. 7	Bg. L'Ammeraglio Lodes Gerolamo, Profumo	B. Viale & Co	302	Genoa.
"	Bg. Pol. St. Rosalia, Biederman	José Aveyno	163	Genoa.
Dec. 12	Pol. Caballo Marino, Avegno	B. Viale & Co	142	Genoa.
" 21	Bk. Americo, Avegno	Diego Aveyno	302	Genoa.
" 23	Pol. Recole, Baggio	B. Viale & Co	173	Genoa.
Jan. 11	Sch. Bella Maria, Solari	Pringle, Pietranera & Co	134	Brazil.
" 29	Bg. Sarzotti, Badaraco	Piaggio, Pietenera	255	N. York.
" 29	Pol. Aron, Micaleff	Rivoir & Schiaffino	164	Brazil.
Feb. 6	Bg. Camilla, Ferraro	A. Mascilla & Co	242	Genoa.
" 7	Pol. Elsa, Sciaretti	Felix Basavilbaso	169	Brazil.
" 9	Bg. Laccorto Ligure, Baner	Jorge Ottmo	174	Boston.
" 19	Bgtn. Ser. Fratelli, Agnese	B. Viale & Co	167	Falm'th.
" 26	Bk. Esperanza, Scotto	A. Mascilla & Co	242	Genoa.
Mar. 1	Pol. Gaeta, Vassallo	José Aveyno	163	Rio Jno.
" 3	Bg. Francesca, Cupella	A. Mascilla & Co	163	
" 5	Pol. Adele, Lavarello	José Aveyno	316	Genoa.
" 5	Pol. Nativita di Maria, Tiscornia	Piaggio, Pietenera	203	N. York.
" 6	Pol. Arturo, Bosano	Jacinto Caprile	174	Marseill.
" 6	Bg. Duque Leopoldo, Gangiotti	Pedro Viale	249	Brazil.
" 14	bg. Sabina, Peantze	A. Mascilla & Co	136	Para ge.
" 22	Pol. Campidello, Raffo	D. Calvo & Sons	124	
	BRAZILIAN			
Feb. 22	Bg. Falcao, Falcao	Thompson & Co	185	
Mar. 18	Bg. Peraira, Pereyra	A. J. Ramos	166	
" 22	Bgtn. Feliz, Conçalcon	A. M. Mendoza	99	
	PRUSSIAN			
Feb. 7	Bk. Isaac, Lunghoff	Nicholson, Green	432	N. York.
	BREMEN.			
Mar. 1	Bk. Sophia, Kulke	Casares & Son	220	N. York.
" 21	Bk. Diamant, Payken	J. G. Smith & Co	230	Antwerp
	NORWEGIAN.			
Feb. 2	Bk. Auguste, Lindt	Twentsein & Co	421	N. York.
" 11	Bk. Balder, Anderson	Casares & Sons	473	Falm'th.
	DANISH			
Jan. 27	Bgtn. Henriette, Rohrs	Bunge Bornefeld	120	Antwerp
Mar. 21	Bg. Ida & Emma, Bock	Troyer Brothers	155	Hamba.
	PORTUGUESE.			
Mar. 6	Bg. improviso, Avellar	J. G. Martinez	190	Brazil.
" 21	Sch. Velos, Costa	Felix Bussero	144	
	BELGIAN.			
Feb. 16	Bg. Infatigable, Cordier	A. Van Prael	242	Antwerp
	HOLSTEIN.			
Feb. 22	Bk. Johannes, Behlk	Gowland & Co	257	Baltimor
	HAMBURG.			
Jan. 30	Bg. Lowe, Prine	Otte, Rosenthal	282	Antwerp
Mar. 2	Bgtn. Ernestine, Moller	Otte, Rosenthal	160	Havana.
	TUSCAN			
Feb. 2	Bgtn. Romolo, Deutzreich	Pietranera, Faggio	124	Brazil.

VESSELS OF WAR.

BRAZILIAN—Corvette Euterpe, Lieut. D'Hondsen.

Mr. Gaoghagan begs leave to return

his kind thanks to his friends and the public, for their kind favors since he has commenced his establishment at Calle Piedad No. 26, and hopes by strict attention to merit their patronage, as it will be his study to make his friends, or any other parties who will favor him, as comfortable as far as lies in his power, in Boarding and Lodging. Families canal so be supplied with Breakfast and Dinners by giving timely notice. An ordinary at 3½ o'clock. m.15—1c.

George Thomas, Respontible Editor.